

lies only know how to rebuild. Progress, however, is not much of a characteristic of the ancient city of Constantinople.

The Interest on City Deposits.

Ex-Chamberlain Palmer writes a letter to the Aldermen denying a statement in the Mayor's message that he had received two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for interest on the city deposits. He received nothing, because Comptroller Green served a notice on the banks forbidding them to pay interest. Of course Mr. Palmer's bank, which was the depository bank, benefited by not paying interest; yet the fact, Mr. Palmer says, was with the Comptroller. The fact is this:—The old law provided that the banks of deposit should pay, in compensation for the deposit, all the expenses of the Chamberlain's office. This gave the banks the benefit of the use of the city balances for a mere trifling. The law was to blame. Ex-Chamberlain Devlin, however, made the banks pay him four per cent interest, which he put into his own pocket, realizing, it is said, over a million dollars. When ex-Chamberlain Sweeney went into office he notified the Mayor and Comptroller that he should still require the depository banks to pay him four per cent interest on the deposits, but that he should pay the amount into the city treasury after deducting therefrom the expenses of his office. His successor, Mr. Bradley, did the same thing, and a large sum was thus paid into the treasury. Suddenly the Comptroller refused to take the money and notified the banks not to pay interest to the Chamberlain. When Mr. Palmer took the office of Chamberlain he offered to collect and pay the interest as it had been before collected; but Comptroller Green refused to receive it, and insisted that the interest should be credited to the different funds and paid by the banks as a matter of law. This quibble prevented the interest being paid at all, and lost the city a large sum of money. The new law requires payment of interest by the depository banks. If the Comptroller was right in his position then there can be no difficulty in recovering the back interest from the depository banks by law. If he cannot do this it is a proof that he was wrong and that his capricious action lost the money to the city.

Strikes.—Capmakers, cigar makers and parasol makers are on strike for higher wages, and as a strike is the most expensive luxury imaginable it is to be supposed they have got everything else in the world they want. Happy capmakers, blessed cigar makers, beautiful parasol makers!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Extra Cornell, of Ithaca, is staying at the Astor House. Marshal Bazaine is treated with severity, and no one is allowed to visit him. Colonel Thomas G. Pitzer, United States Army, is quartered at the Glenham Hotel. Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, is among the recent arrivals at the Glenham Hotel. The Prince and Princess of Wales are to remain in St. Petersburg throughout February. General Joseph E. Johnston, of Savannah, yesterday arrived at St. Nicholas Hotel. John Bright's expenses at his recent reelection in Birmingham, England, were only £29. Señor Tomas Loran, Spanish Consul at Portland, is staying at the Sturtevant House. P. B. S. Pinchback is said to be the handsomest "colored gentleman" in the State of Louisiana. Samuel Brooke, who swam the longest distance on record, lately died in Yarmouth, England. The new Duchess of Edinburgh is to receive from Parliament a dower of £15,000 and £9,000 a year. Captain H. W. Howgate, of the Signal Service, United States Army, has quarters at the Astor House. Father Dougherty, of London, England, has arrived in St. Louis, where he will be appointed to a church. Robert H. Berdell, formerly President of the Erie Railway Company, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was in Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday. He is on a lecturing tour in the West. Hon. William Parsons, ex-member of the British Parliament, is in Chicago. He is on a lecturing tour in the West. The Lingle brothers, eight in number, residing in Danbury, Conn., average six feet four and a half inches in height. Oliver H. Miller takes a column of the White Plains (N. Y.) News and Sentinel to tell its patrons that he has become its editor. A new fighting parson, a Baden clergyman, preached a funeral sermon over a lieutenant shot in a duel, and defended duelling. Twenty-one years ago a factory girl deposited \$175 in the Lowell (Mass.) Savings Bank. She recently called for her money and received \$750. Lady Burdett-Coutts has offered to devote \$50,000 for the benefit of destitute boys in London, and the money is to be used to fit out a training ship. The Polish Princess Czartoryska has made over the whole of her immense fortune and vast landed possessions to a Roman Catholic convent at Posen. A negro, never known to tell a lie, who resides near Huntington, Tenn., says that he is the father of sixty-five children. Brigham Young is still one year dead. Colonel John Stover, one of the seventy candidates for United States Senator in Kansas, has been elected. He only lacked fifty-two votes of being elected. Professor Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of United States Coast Survey, and Professor Shaler, Director of the Geological Survey, have apartments at the Brevoort House.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK ROBBERIES.

A Cashier Gagged and Bound and \$44,000 in Money and Securities Stolen. TRUSTVILLE, Feb. 2, 1874. A special despatch from Conneautville, this State, gives an account of a most daring and extensive robbery at that place last evening. While the cashier of the First National Bank, D. D. Williams, was writing at his desk he heard a rap at the door. Upon opening the door two men sprang upon him, bound and gagged him, and succeeded in making their escape with \$44,000 in currency and \$20,000 in United States bonds. Mr. Williams was found this morning in an unconscious state, but recovered consciousness in a couple of hours after being released.

NEW YORK RAILROAD THIEVES.

ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1874. The officers of Madison county have succeeded in capturing a gang of thieves who have been operating upon goods in the cars of the Midland and Central railroads. Henry Ashtenau, who held a central position as carman between the two roads; Alexander Hartington, a brakeman on the Midland road, and a man named Lake are said to be implicated. Large quantities of stolen goods, besides masks, burglar's tools, &c., were found in their possession.

FRICTIONAL ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.

Martin Kannan, single, twenty-seven years of age, and a resident of Eighth avenue, Newark, was thrown from his ice wagon yesterday morning, which, loaded with a horse car, and sustained by a single wheel, was being driven by him. In such a manner as to be caught in the gearing, and was dragged head down under the wheels of the car, and was found in several places. He was removed to the hospital, but human skill cannot save him.

MRS. WAITE TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL.

PORTLAND, Feb. 2, 1874. Mrs. Waite is bound over to appear for a new trial in May.

ENGLAND.

Progress of the Elections—The Political Party Gains Not Very Decided—Mr. Lowe's Chance in the London University—Premier Gladstone's Definition of the Situation—Disraeli's Declaration of Treasury Policy—Home Rule Candidates and the Irish Contest.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874. Later despatches show that there were fifty-five Parliamentary elections last week, resulting in the return of twenty-five liberals and thirty-one conservatives. The additional returns show no gain for either party. Elections were held to-day at Cambridge University and in West Norfolk and Mid-Lincolnshire. They resulted in the return of six conservatives without opposition. In the districts of Bedfordshire the vote was close, and the result is divided between the parties.

PREMIER GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE. Mr. Gladstone addressed an assemblage of 5,000 people at Liverpool to-day. He contended the statement of Baron Rothschild that the proposed remission of taxes would have a loss to the revenue of £2,000,000, which would have to be made good by new taxation. He declared that the government placed its reliance on the equitable adjustment of existing taxes and the practice of rigid economy. He called attention to the fact that the opposition leader would not promise the total abolition of the income tax or any measure of relief for the general consumer.

MR. LOWE AND THE CITIZEN LITERATE. The return of the Right Honorable Robert Lowe from London University to-morrow without opposition is regarded as certain.

DISRAELI'S DECLARATION OF FINANCIAL POLICY. Mr. Disraeli has declared against the repeal of the income tax, and the liberals are making every use of the fact in the canvass.

THE MEMBER FOR GUILDFORD. It was Denzil Onslow, the conservative candidate, who was elected in Guildford on Saturday. His opponent was Guilford Onslow, liberal, who represented the borough in the late Parliament.

Irish Home Rulers Ready in the Constitutional Contest. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874. A despatch to the Times from Dublin says, in spite of the short time allowed for preparation for the Parliamentary elections, many Home Rulers have announced themselves as candidates in Ireland.

The Latest Returns—Gains for the Conservatives and Home Rulers. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874. Members of Parliament were to-day nominated, without opposition, by eighteen county and three borough constituencies in England and Wales, and twenty-six conservatives and thirteen liberals were returned.

THE REPRESENTATION IN SCOTLAND AND IRELAND. Three liberals and two conservatives were returned in Scotland, and six conservatives, two home rulers and two liberals in Ireland.

No party made any gains to-day, except the Home Rulers in Kilkenny and Kerry counties. The Right Hon. Thomas E. Taylor and Mr. J. Y. Hamilton were returned by Dublin county, and the Right Hon. John T. Ball and Hon. David R. Plunkett by Dublin University. All are conservatives and represented the same constituencies in the last Parliament.

SHARP WORK IN SHEPHERD. There was some fighting at Sheffield to-day, and the police were obliged to protect Messrs. Mun, delta and Chamberlain, the liberal candidates, from the violence of Mr. Roebuck's supporters.

THE CONSERVATIVES STILL GAINING. The conservative candidate has been elected in Wakefield by 188 majority in place of Mr. Beaumont, the late liberal member, while in Westbury, which was represented in the last Parliament by Mr. Phipps, a liberal conservative, the liberal candidate has been returned by a majority of twenty-two. Wholesale bribery is charged against the conservatives in Wakefield, and a petition will be brought to contest the member elect.

In Warrington Mr. Peter Rylands, the former liberal member, has been defeated, the conservative contestant having a majority of 180. In 1868 Mr. Rylands was returned by only twenty-seven majority.

Two liberal members have been returned from Macclesfield. The voting in Bristol to-day was very close. Both parties claim the victory, but the counting of the votes is not yet completed.

Mr. Thomas Hughes withdrew from the election in Marylebone, submitting to the opinion of the Attorney General, who declared his chance of success were not equal to those of Mr. Grant, the other liberal nominee. Mr. Hughes appealed to and accepted the decision of the Attorney General, to avoid a division of the party and its possible defeat in Marylebone.

The bulletins issued by the Baron's physicians during the afternoon announce that his condition is improving. (Baron Mayer Amstel de Rothschild is the fourth son of the late Baron Nathan Mayer de Rothschild by his wife Hannah, the third daughter of Levi Barnett Cohen, a London merchant. Baron Mayer was born in 1818, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. In politics he is an independent liberal and in favor of the ballot. He was first elected for Hythe in 1859.—ED. HERALD.)

Discount on 'Change—Bullion from the Bank. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874. The rate for money on the Stock Exchange on government securities is three per cent. BULLION FROM THE BANK. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £350,000.

Fatal Accident During a Political Meeting. LONDON, Feb. 2, 4 A. M. The floor of a factory in Bury, Lancashire, where a liberal meeting was being held, gave way yesterday and precipitated a large number of people to the street below.

Six persons were killed and it is feared many are fatally injured.

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SPAIN.

Diplomatic Representatives Recalled to the Capital. MADRID, Feb. 2, 1874. Spain has provisionally recalled her diplomatic representatives from Berlin, Vienna and several other European capitals.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874. Baron Reuter denies in toto the statement of the London Daily Post to the effect that he asked six months' grace of the Shah before beginning work under the Persian concession.

The Baron says the works were actually commenced in advance of the stipulated time and are proceeding. The latest telegram from Tehran gives assurances of early and satisfactory settlement of some open questions.

PERSIA.

The Imperial Concession and Public Works Contract. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874. Baron Reuter denies in toto the statement of the London Daily Post to the effect that he asked six months' grace of the Shah before beginning work under the Persian concession.

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TURKEY.

Fire in the Capital and Severe Losses—The Grand Vizier Houseless. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2, 1874. A fire in this city last night destroyed over 100 houses, including the residence of the Grand Vizier.

ASHANTEE.

Effect of the Climate on the Health of the British Soldiers. LONDON, Feb. 2, 1874. A vessel has arrived at Portsmouth from the Gold Coast with 100 invalid soldiers, lately belonging to the Ashantee expedition.

AMUSEMENTS.

Miss Cushman Last Evening at Stetway Hall. The heavy snow storm last evening did not prevent a very large audience from attending Stetway Hall for the purpose of seeing Miss Cushman in her new play, "The Merchant of Venice."

The play was given with the usual success of Miss Cushman's performances. The text of the play is a constant source of admiration to the audience. The play is a constant source of admiration to the audience.

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tion indeed who can refrain from laughing at the broad comic pictures which are drawn for him by the minor family with a directness of purpose and a naivete in itself. Nothing, however, of objectionable is allowed to intrude, and the audience, after being amused in a hearty manner, goes home well pleased. "Good for Nothing" and "Wrong Man in the Right Place" will be kept on the boards for a week, and melancholy people who want to laugh had better go to see them.

Bowery Theatre—First Night of "Passion."

The Old Bowery is seldom without its sensational drama, with new scenery, new mechanics, effects, properties, appointments and music. The patrons of the establishment do not want a drama of any kind unless it become a special feature with box, gallery and pit, to have a very long run. They like variety, but at the same time the manager likes his profits. With a sum treasury he cannot afford to employ first class talent of the sensational melodramatic kind, popular as it may be on these well known boards. The hero or heroine of any rôle who draws good houses may be certain of a prolonged engagement, and the habits of the theatre at the same time be assured of a pleasant evening's entertainment, with all the surroundings of red, blue and light, music, "musicals," combats, music, dances, &c. Last night the attraction was a sensational drama, entitled "Passion," written by Philip St. John, and founded upon a story published in one of our local weeklies. It is called "Passion, or the Sister's Atonement." It is a very good tale, and the style of some of our weekly literature as "The Broken Dagger." "Passion" is a very good tale, and the style of some of our weekly literature as "The Broken Dagger."

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